THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—Davy Crockett.

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THE
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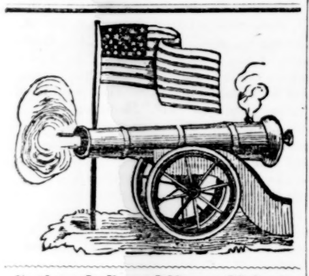

National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

SCUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

CLIPPINGS.

☞ They say that Asa Packer and his friends don't feel pretty well, in view of the discreditable and contemptuous manner in which that distinguished citizen was used as a cover for a Seymour intrigue.

☞ The new doctrine of peace—"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare the Reconstruction acts null and void."—F. P. Blair.

☞ The Democrats and Conservatives at Brattleboro', Vt., ratified the nominations of Seymour and Blair on the 16th. It is now settled Vermont will go Democratic of course. The World can count in that electoral vote.

☞ A Connecticut Democratic paper stated that Gen. F. P. Blair is a graduate of Yale College, and the New Haven Journal explains "Gen. Blair graduated at Yale quite prematurely. It took him less than a year to 'go through college."

☞ Horatio Seymour has always run behind his ticket. He has one consolation, however, this time. He and Blair will receive the same number of votes for they cannot be voted for separately.

☞ Some of the Democratic papers are trying hard to explain why Mr. Seymour addressed the New York rioters as "My friends." But the reason is plain enough: they *were* his friends.

☞ Democrats are growing scarce in Pittsburgh, Penn. At the bottom of a call for a Copperhead ratification meeting it was recently necessary to forge the names of a number of prominent Republicans.

☞ The Bite Tavern was the first institution in Boston to hoist the Seymour and Blair flag.—The State constables made a raid upon the place subsequently, and captured a lot of gambling instruments.

☞ The Cleveland Herald says: "Job had the boils, but he was spared the Blairs. If he had them his wife need not urged him to curse himself to death. He would have done it without her advice."

The way they weigh hogs in Kansas is as follows: They first tie the hog to one end of a rail, balance the rail on a fence with rocks tied to the other end, and then guess how much the rock weighs.

POETRY.

[For the Star.]

FAREWELL.

BY * * *.

I.

Farewell—we may not meet again—
I've loved you for three years in vain—
But now these arms have loosed their hold,
And never more may round you fold,
And never more with kisses sweet.
Your lip in love my own may meet.

II.

Farewell—we sever heart from heart—
And mine from yours must beat apart—
Or plunging in its country's woes,
Tend to a dark and bloody close,
And let it perish in the strife,
Its love can only end with life,

III.

Farewell—but sometimes think of me—
Tho' where you are I may not be—
Think of me in those golden days,
When on that towering mountain plays
The light of evening's lingering rays,
And to the past your spirits strays.

IV.

Farewell—but turning to the past—
Recall one hour—the last—the last—
When forced by fate's decree to part,
I left you with a bleeding heart,
And breathed in deep and tremulous tone,
The fondest love my life had known.

V.

Farewell—farewell—you love another—
And I, too, love him like a brother—
Brother-in-arms, his couch I've shared,
Together, on the march, we fared,
And 'Valley Mountain' I remember,
And how we tented that September.

VI.

Farewell—and yet again farewell—
Tho' sorrow in my breast may swell—
I would not win you if I could,
I could not win you if I would,
And till the 'Old Mess' is forgot,
You will deceive me—I will not.

VII.

Farewell—farewell—another's care—
For him you comb your shining hair—
And never more in foolish joy,
With those bright tresses, shall I toy,
Nor clasp you like a child caress'd,
And wrap you to my sheltering breast,
And chafe those small hands lest they freeze,
While chilly blows the evening breeze.

VIII.

Farewell—farewell—we pass away—
Like withered leaves whirled from the spray—
But other hearts shall live and love—
Flowers bloom below—stars gleam above—
And Love along your twilight vale,
In Beauty's ear still breathe his tale.

IX.

Farewell—farewell—a little while
And starbeams on our graves shall smile;
There sigh the winds and sob the rain,
Nor earth of us a trace retain.
Unless these wild lines soar sublime,
And bear us o'er the tide of Time.

X.

Farewell—farewell—sweet eyes shall weep—
When we lie in the last long sleep—
If love may with destruction strive,
And shrined in saving verse survive,
Hearts mourn that you were never mine,
In the bright world where sunbeams shine.

XI.

Farewell—farewell—with vain regret,
I've lost you but I love you yet—
Your kiss is yet warm on my lip,
That pines its wonted dew to sip;
And in my parting clasp still lingers
The light touch of your little fingers,
And tho' I shall forget you never,
You have passed from my dreams forever.

XII.

Farewell—a long and last farewell—
May peace and pleasure with you dwell—
Flowers strew your path—stars strew your skies,
Lovelight gleam in your hazel eyes,
Love, joy and peace possess your breast,
And he you best love—loves you best.

XIII.

O yet farewell—when we are dust,
I feel high faith's unaltering trust,
That our enfranchised souls shall rise
Beyond the blue o'er reaching skies,
And to those sainted regions soar
Where sad adieus are said no more,
And there in that high world of bliss,
You'll learn who loved you most in this.

XIV.

Farewell—ye fading hills of blue,
Ye purple peaks a long adieu.
And, love, a long farewell to you.
Farewell—sighed from the hearts deep core,
Farewell, lost maiden, evermore.

ORIGINAL STORY.

THE RIVAL LOVERS,

By Alpha De Kappa.

CHAPTER I.

A GUEST AT MASON HALL.

"'Tis a clean smash, sir"—said the driver of a passenger coach, on one of our rough mountain roads, looking in at his solitary passenger—"I'll have to go back to the nearest shop and get a new wheel, and can't go on before morning.—You will have to take up at some house in the neighborhood to-night."

"And where can I probably get lodging?"

"Oh, Mason Hall is not more than a quarter ahead—just around the hill, here sir; you can stay there I know. Dr. Mason never turns a gentleman off."

"I do not like intruding on a private family," said the young man.

"Oh, it's nothing here; men are glad to get any place to stay, in such a time as this. I am sorry I broke down, but it can't be helped."

While they were still talking and the young man hesitating, an old gentleman rode up. "That is Dr. Mason," said the coachman. "I will speak to him about it, and engage your lodging for you."

"Well, Joe, you have more bad luck, I see," said Mason, as he checked his horse beside the broken carriage.

"Yes sir, such things will happen. I have but one passenger this time"—pointing to the young man, and I was just telling him he could stay up at the Hall with you; but he is afraid it will be intruding on you."

"No! oh no. We are given to hospitality here in the mountains"—addressing the young man—"and you will always find me ready to welcome travellers to my house.

"What is your name?"

"Harrington, sir—Eugene Harrington.

"You can stay, Mr. Harrington.—Come up to the house. Here, give me your valise. Where are you from?" he asked, after a pause.

"From Raleigh, sir."

"Raleigh!—Harrington, do you know William Harrington?

"He is my father."

Is it possible! I am glad, very glad to meet you. There is no man I esteem more than William Harrington. He was an old friend and school-mate of mine.—You must make this your home, Eugene, as long as you can bear the solitude. I have no sons, and business will occupy most of my time, but you will be thrice welcome to stay as long as you please.—I have one daughter, but as she is only a girl, and has been raised in the mountains, she will not be much of a companion.—She can perhaps amuse you a few days."

Eugene thanked his new found friend and concluded he would rest here a day or two.

Let us look a little more closely at these two men, and take a short pen and ink sketch of them, as they will be prominent characters in the following pages.

Dr. Mason was apparently about sixty years old, though in reality, several years younger; tall and rather heavy; proud, patronizing air; large, brown eyes, which revealed every varying feeling of his soul; an intellectual, but only tolerably well developed moral head, covered with white hair.

His comparrison, Eugene Harrington, is about twenty-two. He is an orphan, and a lawyer by profession. He has black, curling hair, and a grecian cast of features; with dreamy black eyes, which flash up and sparkle when he is excited about anything. His is a tall, but slender figure, and his appearance is easy, careless, dignified and independent.

While they were walking up the avenue in front of the house, Eugene caught a glimpse of a beautiful face, surrounded by golden hair in one of the windows; but the picture vanished immediately.

They walked in and set down in the parlor, where Dr. Mason commenced an animated conversation in his patronizing way. Eugene possessed the art of making himself agreeable in common conversation; but his mind would keep turning back to that beautiful girl. He gravely analyzed her after this manner, while keeping up the conversation with Dr. Mason. "She is intellectual. I can see that in her face. She has also a strong moral element; her head shows that.—Social? Yes. She possessed a strong social nature—perhaps the strongest of all. No, the moral is the ruling principle.—Who would have thought of finding such ethereal beauty in such an out of the way place as this! But who is she?"

"Evidently, the daughter, Dr. Mason, spoke about. Something in her face shows that perhaps those affectionate, passionate, eyery kind of eyes. His are brown, but hers are blue, Still there is a resemblance, perhaps because they are so expressive." This, and a great deal more of the same kind of thinking he did, as they sat and talked on other subjects.

At last Dr. Mason arose and said: "You must excuse me, Eugene." He had become thus familiar with him in this short time. I am just having a meadow drained, and must go down and superintend the work. I will bring Ella in and perhaps you will get acquainted this evening. Consider this your home, as long as you wish."

After introducing Ella, who it is needless to say, proved to be the same person who had occupied Eugene's mind, Mason took his hat and departed.

After a conversation with Ella on indifferent subjects, Eugene picked up a book, glanced at its contents and layed it down. Ella saw he did not appreciate it.

"You do not admire that work!" she said, as he layed it down.

"Not particularly. It is very well written."

"Perhaps you do not like the subject."

Eugene shrugged his shoulders—"Oh yes! I like it very well. At least I do not object to it." Then, as if he saw at once that it was useless to undertake to deceive that girl, he added—I never had a taste for religious works. They are so gloomy."

As Ella looked at the handsome face of the worldly minded young man, she pitied him in her own religious little heart. "My mother loved that work,' she said after a pause—"and it is no' strange that I should love it. You know what Solomon says about training up a child in the way he should go?"

"I do not remember it; but I think he was mistaken one time. My mother was religious and she taught me to be, but I cannot be."

"Perhaps you do not try to be."

"Yes, I have tried, but it is useless.—If I was a woman I could be. They can be so much more easily than men. This is a beautiful place to live," he said, glancing out of a window, with evident desire to change the subject from this—the only one on which he felt embarrassed.

The conversation here turned on the surrounding scenery and inhabitants. As few of the inhabitants will ever appear in this story, we will leave Eugene and Ella, and look at the scenery ourselves.

Mason Hall is an old stone building—it was an old building almost a century ago—situated in the midst of a fertile valley, which is hid away among the mountains which cover North Carolina, west of the Blue Ridge. The Hall was built by John Mason, one of the first settlers of this region, and father of Colonel Mason of Revolutionary history. Dr. Mason, the present proprietor of Mason Hall, was a grand-son of Colonel Mason, from whom he inherited the old family mansion, with the inumerable acres surrounding it. The plantation has evidently not fallen into careless hands, judging from the neat appearance of buildings, yards, trees, fences, &c., around. True, there is a book of age about the Hall, but this is, in the eyes of Dr. Mason, one of its chief beauties. The ivy which John Mason trained upon its walls is held sacred by his son's grand-son.

Westward, a few hundred yards from the Hall, flows a clear brook, which comes down from Esmonds Lake, a beautiful, almost circular sheet of water, about half a mile in diamter, which sleeps amid the hills, half a mile north of Mason Hall. There is a beautiful legend connected with this lake, from which springs its name; but we will not stop to narrate this.

About the middle of the lake is a small island, on which grows a large solitary beech tree. Beneath this tree the parties which occasionally have often sat, and the old tree [illegible] with names carved in the smooth bark.

The next most interesting natural curiosity on the Mason place is Ella's Bower—not named in honor of the Ella who now presides over it; but of some ancestor of this name. A huge rock rises perpendicularly upward from the level, sandy beach, a few yards from the water's edge, on the Southern side or rather end of the lake, to the height of nearly one hundred feet, forming the northern extremity of the broad hill on which Mason Hall stands. This rock is almost perfectly smooth until within ten or twelve feet of the ground where it is hollowed out into a large room. Within this, on the ground, and in the crevices of the rock, grows a variety of shrubs and flowers—some natural—others planted there by the fair hands of its former and present owners. Lying against the wall just within the bower is a large moss covered stone, forming on its rough surface, several natural seats; and from beneath this stone bubbles a clear little spring of cool water. This was Ella Mason's favorite resort. Here for several hours, of almost every day, she would sit and read, or gaze over the smooth surface of the placid lake, and dream of the future.

A solitary life had been hers, but it had not been an unhappy one. Without companions from infancy she hardly realized the want of them; and making books, and nature her companions, she had been happy, and her mind had expanded into a far more perfect image of what woman should be than many—perhaps most of those whose lot had been cast in the centre of civilized society.—But we must return to the Hall.

The evening passed quickly and pleasantly away, and Eugene was shown up to the room he was to occupy while he remained here. It was an elegantly furnished room in the North-east corner of the second story of the building, with a large window opening towards the East and another towards the North. He sat down in a rocking chair beside the East window, and lighting his meerchaum, commenced receiving what he called the situation of affairs, as was his custom.

"I will rest here a few days at any rate," he mentally exclaimed—"Business may take care of itself; I do not stumble across a pleasant spot in life any too often."

Eugene smoked, and looked gravely out on the distant peaks of the Blue Ridge, and thought of Dr. Mason, of Ella, of his father—long since dead—and of the strange vicissitudes of life. Many were the air castles his ardent imagination built, as he looked out on the still landscape, sleeping in the moon-light before he retired, and forgot them all in sleep!

When he had dressed himself the next morning, he went down into the garden to breathe the pure mountain air, before breakfast. He had rambled over the garden, and was just turning to go back to the house, when he saw Ella sitting on a rustic seat beneath a rose tree, near him. She was reading a letter when he saw her, but the moment she discovered him, she crumpled it in her hand, and thrust it into her pocket. Eugene noticed the blush that overspread her face, with a pang of jealousy. Men are such silly creatures—Eugene did not love Ella—in fact, he had not thought of loving her before. He had examined her face and studied her character, and found her to be an intelligent, pure minded, lovely girl—just as he had analyzed a hundred other fair faces before. But when he saw that she was probably beyond his reach he desired her. Why are men so?

He sat down on the rustic seat beside her, and commenced a friendly, familiar conversation; but he noticed that she was more constrained, and distant toward him in her conversation and manner, than she was the evening before. Eugene noticed this and concluded that she had interpreted that unguarded, jealous look. "She read my thoughts"—he mentally exclaimed—"and wishes me to know at once, that it is entirely useless to love her. How different from other girls, who lure one on only to disappoint them. But I do not really love the girl. Why need I care?"

So he resolved to banish all feelings toward her, but that of friendship; feeling sure that he could forget her when his short stay was over. But how useless are such resolves. The very effort to forget brings the forbidden image more vividly before us.

After breakfast, Dr. Mason went out again on business, telling Eugene that he must amuse himself with Ella as best he could, remarking that he feared an ignorant mountain girl would be poor company to one accustomed to refined society. But Eugene assured him that he enjoyed her society very much, and said she was more like a sister to him than a stranger. And so the day passed, and other days came and went, and found Ella and Eugene still together. They read together, sang together, and together strolled over the beautiful grounds, or sat beneath the giant trees. Eugene felt the passion for Ella growing stronger within him, day by day; and many times did he determine that on the very next day he would break the shell, and fly from the gentle fascinating spirit which held him. But day after day rolled on, and he still lingered; growing daily, more deeply ensnared in the soft meshes of the net cupid had spread for him.

To describe Ella's feelings during this long companionship with a noble, high-minded young man, who she saw was deeply in love with her, we must turn back and glance at a point in her previous history.

[to be continued.]

A Lawyer Nonplussed

It is not always the lawyer gets the best of it in the examination of a witness. When the tables are turned upon him, it seems allowable to indulge in an audible miles. Recently, in one of the interior counties of Vermont, the District Attorney, a clever gentleman and a good lawyer, was cross-examining a witness and endeavoring to throw discredit upon his testimony. The District Attoney asked?

"Were you ever arrested?"

"Yes."

"What for?"

"Assault and battery, and paid my fine."

This was not bad enough. Sometimes good men will pay a fine for the privilege of knocking down a blackguard, and therefore Mr. Attorney went on groping in the dark.

"Were you ever in prison?"

"No—yes. Come to think, I was."

Then, with the light of expectation breaking all over his expansive countenance, Mr. Attorney chuckles: "Oh? you were in prison, were you? Where were you in prison sir.

"At Andersonville. Was taken prisoner by the rebels?"

Amidst a storm of applause, the cheers of the multitude, and the musketry-like rattle of the hob-nailed boots, the legal gentleman ceased to pester the ex-warrior,

They have a new drink down East they call "Butler Cocktails." You stir it up with a *spoon, squint* one eye, and *put the spoon in your pocket.*

The Madison [Ind.,] Courier responsible for the following 'romantic" incident:

"A bashful and rather green young lady to attend a ball with him one night last summer. The invitation was accepted and the couple appeared at the ball. After dancing for some time, "greeny" saw his partner sitting in one corner of of the room all alone. Now was his chance, so he walked up to where the lady was sitting and sat down beside her. All well so far; but the bashful fellow was at a loss for something so say. He fidgeted about considerably, and was sweating profusely. Finally, taking hold of his wilted colar, he commenced conversation thus: "It's powerful warrum in this room! My shirt's wet—ain't yours?" "Yes," she said, "I believe I could ring a qnart of water out of it."

Dumplings.—"Uncle Jemmy," said a waggish blade to one of the best old men that ever lived or died, "I'm told you are very fond of apple dumplings." "Why," said the patriarch, "when I lived in Virginia, I liked them better than anything in the world, and could eat eighteen or nineteen at a time; but, somehow, since I came to Georgia, my appetite has so failed me that I can never eat more than fourteen or fifteen before they begin to clog upon my stomach."

Nothing annoys a man more than to be eagerly questioned when he comes home tired. Give him a neatly served dinner, or a pair of easy slippers and a cup of tea and let him eat and drink in peace, and in time he will tell you, of his own proper motion all you wish to know.—But if you begin the attack too soon, the chances are that you will be rewarded by curtly spoken monosyllables. Put down that piece of wisdom in your note book, girls, it will serve you well some day.

Beet Sugar.—Every indication points to the fact of an early introduction of beet root culture, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom, in this country. The question of raising this vegetable in sufficiet quantities to meet any ordinary demands, and the rich quality of those raised, has already been proved. The expenses of providing machinery are not so great as at first anticipated. One hundred thousand dollars will place a first-class mill in operation. The demand for the manufactured article is as infinite as the extent and population of our country The only question then is, will it pay? After a careful examination of statistics, made onvery liberal basis, we pronounce the business not simply a paying one, but one largely profitable. All the countries of Europe that have embarked in the business pronounce in its favor, and the increase in manufacture there is an attestation of our assertion. The only experiment thus far made in Illinois has, we understand, done well. Why should we not raise this much-used article, and save millions in duties and costly freights thereby?

—An editor once said to a young man who was about to wed the scissors and paste:

"My young friend, you are about to become, I learn, an editor of a newspaper. Permit an old man to give this advice. If you desire success in that capacity you should in each paper publish a column for a sensible man, and two for a fool."

"What are you doing with my microscope, George?"

"I've been shaving, father, and I want to see if there are any hairs in the lather."

Before you acquire a taste for whisky, insure your life and take farewell of your family. The certain death which whisky brings is only a question of time. He is always bearing surely down upon his victim, like a strong man armed, and comes inevitably as fate or taxes.

The man who won't take a paper because he can borrow one has invented a machine by which he can cook his dinner by the smoke of his neighbor's chimney.

An ugly old bachelor suggests that births should be published under the head of "new music."

☞ A man out West shot himself dead to free himself from rheumatism. The cure is called a remarkable one.

☞ Don't live in hope, with your arms folded; fortune smiles on those who roll up their sleeves and put their shoulders to the wheel.

☞ Good humor is the only shield to keep off the darts of the satirical railer.—If you have a quiver well stored, and are sure of hitting him between the joints of the harness do not spare him. But you had better not bend your bow, than miss your aim.

A good easy man who takes these things as they come, was a little too careless, and took something which did not belong to him.

Storms cleanse the atmosphere, and the tempests of life purify the human heart.

MASONIC.

"Faith, Hope, Charity—these three, but the greatest of these is Charity."

Festivals

They are two few in our Masonic calendar, and they are too seldom observed and with too little hilarity. The laws of body, mind and spirit, the history of the Anglo-Saxon, especially the Americans, all plainly demand more days of relaxation, days of forgetfulness of self, of care, ambition and anxiety for the future.

Rest is as much a necessity of life as *Work* and rest, labor and refreshment, have each its own place. In its right place and proportion, rest is as dignified and as credible as work. God is not pleased with throbbing heads and trembling hands from excessive work is His service.

His entertainments and amusements are indispensable in a well ordered family; but they do not afford all the recreation needed. Let us improve our public libraries, provide more Christmas ties, entertain day and Sunday schools more frequently, encourage public processions and festivals, and with the conviction that health, liveliness and energy are perfectly consistent with piety and devotion.

Let us have more and well ordered procession festivals, music and speeches, at the cheapest rate, accessible to the humblest and poorest. If properly administered, the money of the Lodge can be no better expended than in promoting charity and good will among brethren.

A regular course of Masonic festivals preserves a due proportion and equilibrium in our instructions. We are all inclined to adopt partial views, according to our constitutions and peculiar positions to magnify this or that degree, or exalt the ritual, or laud this or that Masonic character or truth.

The Masonic festival system ministers a corrective.

As masons, we have days commemorative of Hiram Abif and his associates.—As Christian Masons, we have the Saints John, Chrysostom and others. As American Masons, we have George Washington. As Knights Templar, we have Christmas day, Easter, and for a fast Good Friday.

The observance of these days, Masonically, would do much to develop just Masonic sentiments, orthodoxy, orthopraxy and charity,—*National and Freemason.*

From the National and Freemason.

The following reforms in Freemasonry are proposed by different individuals;

1. Abolishing all titles and designating officers by their position. For instance not "Most Worshipful John Thomas," but John Thomas, G. M., or Bro. John Thomas, Grand Master. Not "Worshipful" George Williams, but Bro. George Williams, Master.

2. Giving no position nor title nor power to an ex-officer. When his official term expires let the Master become again, simply a brother. The President of the U. S. and the Governor of a State becomes simply a citizen. He is not styled Past Governon or Past President.

3. Taking lessons from R. I. (wholly) and from Louisiana, Connecticut, and other jurisdictions (partially and totally) abolishing system of dues. They are of modern invention, and the system is not managed up to the advanced standard of statistical and governmental science in the profane world. This system has caused much trouble in Lodges. Our American people believe in a voluntary system; and our churches in the country, if put on the compulsory system, would raise very little money for church benevolence.—The voluntary system in Lodges would make a change in all our operations, diminishing the superficial and rough element and devolving the generous, the profound and the benevolent.

4. For five years at least refusing permission for processions and suppers and presentations, and forever forbidding any badge or emblem to be used in them but the white apron. Showy processions invite to our ranks those fond of flushy suppers those fond of good eating and drinking, and presentations those desirous of cheap notice.

5. Requiring three months before an E A. can receive the F. C., and two months more before he can receive the degree o M. M.

6. Merging the Council and the Chapter, and reducing the number of degrees and expenses of the Chapter.

7. Making the Masonic responsible to the Grand Lodge, and permitting no Mason to furnish Masonic matter for any journal of a sectarian or political character. We do not desire Democratic or Republican or Methodist or Episcopal Freemasonry.

8. Receiving in the Lodge without ceremony all past officers simply as brethren and present officers with simplicity.

The Star.

J. B. CARPENTER, Editor.

R. W. LOGAN, Associate Editor. *

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

Agents.

The following named gentlemen are hereby authorized to act as agents for the STAR, to receive and receipt for subscriptions, advertising, &c.:

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PREMIUMS.

To any Person who will send us a Club for the STAR of 3 Subscribers with $6, we will give a Copy of the **Working Farmer,** *1 Year, price* $1 50.

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National Republican Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN. U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

☞ Post Office removed to the Court House.

NOTICE.—The County Commissioners will meet at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 3d Monday in this month, the 17th inst. All persons interested will take due notice.

TOWN OFFICERS.—His Excellency, GOV. HOLDEN, has appointed the following officers for Rutherfordton:

J. M. Justice, Mayor; R. W. Logan, J. V. Wilkerson, J. K. Deck, and F. D. Wood, Commissioners; A. Mooney, Marshal.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—This excellent Monthly for August has been on our table for several days and we have inadvertantly failed to give it a Notice. It is really the *Ladies Friend* and we think is well deserving of a large patronage.—Terms, $2 50 a year.

We will club it and the *Star,* one year, for $4.

GOOD CROPS.—We received a letter from a friend in Polk County, who informs us that the Crops in that County, are better than they have been for several years. He also informs us that the *Star* is very favorably received, and that we may look out for an increased list.—Good crops and a large circulation for the *Star* is very encouraging and we hope we may not be disappointed in either.

U. S. COMMISTIONERS COURT.—The following proceedings were had before H. B. Wilson, U. S. Commissioner, on Tuesday last:

United States *vs.* Alex. Gattis, defendant charged with violating Internal Revenue Law, after hearing of the evidence, the defendant was bound over to the U. S. District Court, to be held at Asheville, commencing next Thursday.

In the following cases, same charges, the evidence was not sufficient and the cases were dismissed at the cost of the government:

U. S. *vs.* James Wood and T, J. Wetherow.
" " Barney Pintuff.
" " Michael Price.
" " Aaron Biggerstaff.
" " G. W. Toney.

These cases were all for alledged violation of the law, for distilling spirits without a license. We think those who are engaged in the business had better desist, as there is danger ahead.

Tournament at Marion.

We make the following extract from a private, letter received by us, from a gentleman in Marion, in relation to a Grand Tournament, which came off at that place on the 31st ult. We have seen accounts of these gatherings in different parts of the State and have noticed that they were invariably addressed by those men who breathe a spirit of hatred to the powers that be, and we think we do not say too much when we say, hatred to the Government of the United States, and as our correspondent justly remarks they need ventilating. Here is the extract:

"I must not close without telling you that the "chivalry," so-called, had a grand Tournament in Marion on yesterday. I think there was about twenty "Knights" who entered the field to win the honor of crowning the Queen. I discovered among the "Knights" several from other Counties, one from Yadkin, and one from Concord, some from Yancey and several from Burke. I am glad to say that I saw none from the banner Republicen county in the State. Ben. Newland, of McDowell, was pronounced the successful Knight and crowned Miss Holt. The Knights were addressed on the field by Alphonzo C. Avery, of Burke, and one was forcibly reminded of the mad scenes of '60 and '61. It is not my intention to give you a detailed account of what occurred, but merely to call your attention as a public Journalist to these mad gatherings, the object of which seems to be an inculcation of rebellious sentiments and a proud defiance to the United States Governmen:. I think such gatherings need ventillating."

A PROCLAMATION.

United States of America—District of North Carolina.

"WHEREAS, An erroneous impression is abroad in the Land, that it is the intention of the Democratic and Conservative parties, to re-enslave the Black race again. Therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the question of slavery as a dead issue, settled forever, and we pledge ourselves to forever resist any attempt to revive the same, or to re-enslave the Black race."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Photograph, and caused the Great Seal of the Democratic party to be affixed, at the city of Rutherfordton, in the County of Rutherford, and State of North Carolina. This the 27th day of July, Anno Dommini, 1868.

Commissioners Court.

Last Monday, the following Commissioners elected appeared, and after the Chairman, W. B. Andrews was qualified by Judge Logan, proceeded to qualify J. M. Allen, C. J. Sparks and H. H. Hopper, the remaining Commissioners, except Mr. Jos. Taylor, who declines acting.

The Commissioners then proceeded to qualify and take the bonds of the following county officers, to wit: Martin Walker, Sheriff; A. P. Hollifield, Coroner; J. B. Carpenter, County Clerk of the Superior Court; E. McArther, Treasurer; R. J. Williams, Register of Deeds; J. A. Carpenter, Constable.

The following were sworn in as Justices for the County: Jonathan Hampton, J. D. Searcy, A. W. Haynes, W. B. Freeman, Wm. Monteith, Isaac Hutchins, W. G. Mode, John Davis, W. C. Holland, A. G. Harrill, William Smart, J. H. Carpenter, B. E. Blanton, J. B. Carpenter, J. W. Gibson, Joseph Scoggin, J. W. Morgan, R. W. Logan, John Logan, W. B. Wilson.

After some other unimportant business, the Court adjourned to the 3d Monday in this month.

The Justices for Rutherford County.

The following Justices have been appointed by His Excellency, Gov. HOLDEN:

J D Searcy,* W B Wilson,* Wm. Finn, N E Walker, Jonathan Hampton,* W B McEntire, A. W Haynes,* John W Biggerstaff, I W Mode, W B Freeman,* D D Allen, William Watson, J P Allen, Wm Monteith,* Henry Toney, Isaac Hutchings,* Smith McCurrey, Eli Whisnant, John J Grayson, W G Mode,* A Mooney, Joseph Gettis, Wm G Price, John Davis,* William Holland, Samuel Melton, Jr., A G Hrrrill,* Nolin Hollifield, Wm Smart,* E D Hawkins, Geo. Hamrick, L O Jolley, James H Carpenter,* John Owens, Benjamin Blanton,* John Nodine, J B Carpenter,* R W Logan,* J W Gibson,* Edmond Foster, W B Abrams, B W Baber, Joseph Scoggins,* John Hutchins, J W Morgan,* N C Nobbitt, J H Adair, J C Keiter, Nelson Logan, Robt Forney, Vincent Michael, Jas. M Justice, Noah Hampton, John Logan, and I Keeter.

Those marked with a (*) Star have qualified.

Those Resolutions.

By the kindness of a friend, we have been placed in possession of a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Democratic meeting, held at this place on the 27th ult.

The preamble sets out with a declaration which this party's actions proves to be untrue. It says:—"forgetting and forgiving the past." They forget and forgive the past—not them—and in proof of the assertion that they have not and will not forgive the past, we simply ask what Z. B. Vance meant when he said in a late speech that the South would gain in the election of Seymour what they lost by the force of arms.

Their first resolution endorses the New York platform of principles. This does not surprise us, but it ought to surprise one if he believed their preamble to be true, for that platform declares the reconstruction acts null and void, and if this be true, most certainly there will be a going back on their forgiving and forgeting policy.

Their second resolution endorses Seymour and Blair. Their third favors the holding of a State Convention on 13th instant, (we suppose a Democratic Convention.)

Their fourth resolution says that in the hireing of laborers, &c., they will give the preference to our party, &c. This is their great hope, and well may they give the preference if the Republican party should see cause to establish the same proscriptive policy, for it is a notorious fact that in this County two thirds, or perhaps more of the land belongs to Republicans, but the principle is what we look at, and then the men who figured in the meeting to proscribe and threaten to give preference to Conservatives when many of them have not a foot of land themselves. We think this was the most supreme *extract* of *swell-head-ism* that we have ever met with in our life, and it proved itself by many of their party refusing to act with and join them when they opened their club list. We saw in the meeting, a would be leader of the party, who lives on a Republican's land. Now, if that Republican was to adopt their policy, he would have to *sift;* but we hope that our Republican friends will not adopt this principle for the present, and try and get along by hireing, renting land, &c., to such men as do their duty without regard to politics. We do not want to see politics in such things. Show the Democrats that we can be magnanimous—that we will rule them in office, but that we will not stoop to their low-down proscriptive policy. Had we received their resolution sooner, we should have more fully ventilated them, but will desist at present, with the promise of further review soon. Here is the preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, In our opinion, the most important election that has ever been before the American people, is now pending.—And whereas, we feel it to be the duty of all Conservative men, forgetting and forgiving the past, to organize themselves into a party in the interest of Seymour and Blair, as candidates for the Presidency of the United States. Therefore,

Resolved 1st, That we do approve of, endorse and ratify the platform of principals adopted by the Conservative and Democratic parties in their late Convention in the City of New York, as containing such an embodyment of principles as to enable all, without regard to past party or political connection, to unite, who have at heart the perpetuality of the Union of the States and the Constitutional guarantees of our fathers.

2, *Resolved,* That we do endorse, approve of and ratify the nomination of the Hon. Horatio Seymour of the State of New York, for the office of President, and Gen. Frank P. Blair, of the State of Missouri, for the office of Vice-President of the United States: As statesmen whose exalted worth and the purity of whose character eminently qualify them to fill these exalted offices, and whose devotion to the Union of the States, under the Constitution of our whole country, none can question and tell the truth.

3. *Resolved,* That we do approve of the holding of a general State Convention in Raleigh, at the time proposed, August the 13th, and that this meeting appoint six or more discrete persons to represent this County in said Convention, and in the event none of said delegates should attend. Captain Plato Durham, Joseph H. Merrimon and R. C. Badger be requested to represent us as proxi s.

4. *Resolved,* That in the hireing of laborers, either in the shop as mechanics, or in the field as farmers, we will give preference to our party, or political friends, black or white.

5. *Resolved,* That we recommend the formation of Seymour and Blair, clubs in each precinct in this county, to be called Seymour and Blair, clubs for ——precinct. And that we recommend our colored friends to form similar clubs and when they are too sparsely settled or too poor in number to form to themselves, we advise them to join the clubs composed of the whites.

6. *Resolved,* That while it is the duty of all, and we do advise all to submit quietly to the laws, State and National; yet we do enter our most solemn protest against the secret and spy system of collecting the Revenue due the Government of the United States.

Notice Distillers!!

All persons wishing to engage in the business of distilling, and who wish to comply with the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, and who wish to avoid the expense and punishment inflicted for violation of said laws, would do well to read the following instructions:

1st. All persons wishing to engage in said business, must first list his special tax as distiller with the Assistant Assessor of his division, taking his certificate of the amount of the same.

2nd. You are then required to go to the Deputy Collector of your division and *pay* the said tax, and give a bond with *approved security,* that you will make a true and correct return of all spirits by you distilled.

3d. You are required to keep a book or record of how many hogsheads you mash in, how many *runs* you make, and now many gallons made at each run, which you will be sworn to.

Note.—The Internal Revenue laws declare that every person in possession of a *Still,* and who brews, makes mash, wort, or wash, for distillation shall be deemed a distiller.

No person will be regarded as a lawful distiller until he is bonded and has a certificate to that effect.

R. W. LOGAN.
Dept. Col. U. S. Int. Rev.
3d Div. 7th District.

We publish the above for the information of all concerned, and we would respectfully advise every person who wishes to go into the business of Distilling to examine it carefully.

A Tribute to Grant.

General J. L. Alcorn, one of the ablest men in Misssisippi, in his late speech at Holly Springs, paid a handsome tribute to General Grant. He said the Southern people owed him a debt of gratitude; that he had saved the nation in mercy; and when the South had surrendered her armies *General Grant had held in check the fierce wrath of Andrew Johnson, who stood ready to make good his pledge for blood and confiscation.* He stated that twelve months since he had written a letter in which he had declared for Grant.—He still declared for him, as the only hope of peace to the land. Elect Grant and all would be well; defeat him, and intestine feuds and internal commotion would continue in the land, pressing back our coming prospects and opening the way to wider ruin.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE QUALIFICATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS RECENTLY ELECTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of County Commissioners elect in each county respectively, to meet immediately and designate one of their number, who shall at once go before a Judge of the Supreme or Superior Court, United States Commissioner, or any other officer of the United States authorized to administer an oath, or before a County Commissioner of any other county, who has been previously qualified, and be duly qualified by taking the oath prescribed in section four, article six, of the Constitution of this State and the County Commissioner thus qualified shall forthwith proceed to qualify, in like manner, the other four Commissioners elect.

SEC. 2 That the Board of County Commissioners elect, thus constituted, shall without delay proceed to qualify, in like manner as aforsaid, each and all the other county officers elected, or appointed, including Justices of the Peace and Constables, and shall take the bonds required by law, as specified in the Revised Code, for the due discharge of their duties, from such of the officers as are, or may be, required by law to give such bonds, and shall cause the said bonds to be recorded by the Register of Deeds, in a seperate book to be known as the registry of official bonds, and the original of said bonds shall also be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, except the bond of said Clerk of the Superior Court, which shall be filed in the office of the Register of Deeds, and no officer shall be surety on any bond required to be filed in his office: *Provided,* The Sheriff shall execute three several bonds payable to the State of North Carolina; one in the sum of twice the amount of the county and poor taxes for the preceding year, conditioned for the collection, payment and settlement of the county and poor taxes as required by the law; one in the sum of twice the amount of the public taxes paid by the county for the preceding year conditioned for the collection, payment and settlement of the public taxes as required by law: *Provided further,* That neither of the aforesaid bonds shall exceed the amount of such bonds as required by existing law; and the third in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned as follows: "the condition of the above obligation is such that, whereas, the above bounded—— is elected and appointed Sheriff of—— county,—— if, therefore, he shall well and truly execute and due return make of all process and precepts to him directed, and pay and satisfy all fees and sums of money by him received, or levied by virtue of any process into the proper office into which the same by the tenor thereof ought to be paid, or to the person or persons to whom the same shall be due, his, her, or their executors, administrators, attorneys, or agents, and in all other things well, truly and fathfully execute the said office of Sheriff during his continuance therein, then the above obligation to be void:" *Provided,* That the Commissioners and other county officers who have heretofore been qualified by other means than those prescribed in this act, shall requalify according to the provisions of this act, but all official acts done by such officer heretofore in good faith, shall be deemed valid in all respects.

SEC. 3. That a majority of the Board of County Commissioners shall have power to perform the duties imposed by this act upon said Board. The sufficiency of any bond required by this act shall be certified by endorsment of such bond by each member of said Board assenting thereto, and if any bond with insufficient surities be taken of any officer by said Board, or by a majority actiug for them each and every member of the Board assenting to such sufficiency, shall himself be liable in all respects, as a surety on such bond, and subject to suit as such, by any person entitled to sue on said bond, but the Commissioners shall not be liable if they act in good faith, and the bond is sufficient when taken.

SEC. 4. That if any of the aforsaid county officers elected or appointed shall fail to give a sufficient bond or bonds, as required by this act, within twenty days after receiving notice from the aforsaid Board to appear and qualify, it shall be the duty of said Board to declare the office of the said officer elect or appointed vacant, and to take such action at once as may be necessary to have said vacancy filled in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 5. That the Solicitor in each Judicial District of the State shall be qualified by the Judge of the Superior Court of said Judicial District by taking the oath aforsaid: and if there be no Judge in said Judicial District, then the Solicitor may be qualified by the Judge of some Judicial District; and if any Solicitor elect shall fail for insufficient reasons to qualify within twenty days after notice from the Judge of said District to appear and qualify, it shall be the duty of the Judge aforesaid to declare the office of the said officer elect, vacant, and to report the said vacancy to the Governor.

SEC. 6. All officers herein mentioned including the County Commissioners when they are qualified as herein directed, shall be furnished by the officers qualifying them with certificates duly signed, stating the fact of their having been qualified and the date when, together with the office to which each has been qualified, which certificates shall be recorded in the office of the register of Deeds, who shall endorse upon each certificate the book and page of the book on which the same is recorded.

SEC, 7. That all persons now holding office of trust or profit in this State shall, immediately after demand is made and the aforsaid certificate of qualification is exhibited to them by their successors chosen under the present Constitution of this State, turn over to their said successors all moneys, books, papers, processes, executions, lists of taxes collected and uncollected, County and State, for the year 1868, and all other effects whatsoever pertaining to their respective offices, taking receipts for the same, but such officer is hereby authorized to retain the fees and commissioners accrued up to the time of transfer: *Provided,* that, within the meaning of this section, the Register of Deeds shall be deemed the successor of the late County Register, and the County Treasurer shall be deemed the successor of the County Trustee.

SEC. 8. No person prohibited from holding office under any State by section three of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article Fourteen, shall qualify under this act or hold office in this State.

SEC. 9. That any person, now holding an office of trust or profit, who shall wilfully fail or refuse to comply with the requirements of section seven, in relation to turning over the appurtenances of his office to his successor under the present Constitution of this State, or shall wilfully violate section eight of this act, shall be liable to indictment for high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor over five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 10. That all laws, and parts of laws, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. That this act shall take effect from and after the date of its ratification.

Ratified, July 21, 1868.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, July 21, 1868.

I HENRY J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

HENRY J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.

Important Military Order.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 28, 1868.

General Orders, No 55.

The following orders from the War Department, which have been approved by the President, are published for the information and government of the army and of all concerned:

The comman ing generals of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Military Districts, having officially reported that the States of Arkansas, North Carolina South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia Alabama, and Florida have fully complied with the acts of Congress known as the reconstruction acts, including the act passed June 22, 1868, entitled "An act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress," and an act passed June 25, 1868, entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana Georgia Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," and that, consequently, so much of the act of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, as provides, for the organization of military districts, subjects to the military authority of the United States, as therein provided, has become inoperative in said States, and that the commanding generals have ceased to exercise in said States the military powers conferred by said acts of Congress; therefore, the following changes will be made in the organization and command of military districts and geographical departments:

I. The Second and Third Military Districts having ceased to exist, the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida will constitute the Department of the South; Major General George G. Meade to command. Headquarters at Atlanta Georgia.

II. The Fourth Military District will now consist only of the State of Mississippi, and will continue to be commanded by Brevet Major General A. C. Gillem.

III. The Fifth Military District will now consist of the State of Texas, and will be commanded by Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds. Headquarters at Austin, Texas.

IV. The States of Louisiana, and Arkansas will constitute the Department of Louisiana Brevet Major General L. H. Rousseau is assigned to the command.—Headquarters at New Orleans, Louisiana. Until the arrival of General Rousseau at New Orleans, Brevet Major General Buchanan will command the department.

V. Brevet Major General George Crooke is assigned, according to his brevet of major general, to command the Department of the Columbia, in place of Rousseau, relieved.

VI. Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby is reassigned to the command of the Department of Washington.

VII. Brevet Major General Edward Hatch, colonel 9th cavalry, will relieive General Buchanan as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands in Louisiana.

By command of General Grant.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

AMONG the "transparancies" carried in the Democratic torchlight procession in Louisville on Tuesday last, were portraits of Jeff. Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Stonewall Jackson, all of which was right and proper. The comrades of Davis, Lee, and Jackson controlled the convention the worth of which the Democracy of Louisville were ratifying.

Which is it?

There is a remarkable resemblance between the signs of the times to-day and the signs which darkened the heavens in 1860-'61. At that time prominent secession chieftains scoured the country in all directions, "firing the Southern heart," and sowing the seeds which cropped out in the blood and fire of rebellion. Newspapers and pamphlets, too, were circulated everywhere, filled with lying slanders for the purpose of exciting hatred in the bosoms of our people against their Northern brethren. The pulpit too, was actively engaged and solemnly declared in its most solemn judicatures that Lincoln was a traitor and a tyrant, and that the Northern people were fanatics and infidels.

Those signs appear again among us. We have rebel orators scouring the country, scattering lies, as they did ten years ago.—We find the rebel press as vindictive and murderous as ever, and we find well fed divines not abating one jot in the bitterness which characterized their war ministrations.

What followed the preaching of secession and rebellion in 1860-61? A hundred thousand widows and many more orphans, can answer the question. Ten thousand impoverished homes; thousands and thousands of murdered conscripts and boys slain to gratify rebel hate and malignity, can give a feeble answer of what followed the great secession and rebellion of 1860-61.

One would almost think that we had experienced enough of war to supply this generation. We would suppose that after so much suffering and misery, we would be sadly in need of repose. But the rebel Democracy do not think so, and they proclaim war now with more defiance than they did in 1860-61. They have openly declared that they do not intend to submit to the inauguration of General Grant, even if he should be elected in the usual constitutional method. The New York *World* says, and the little *Sentinel* endorses it, that the next President must be elected by a "majority of the adult male population." The *Sentinel,* frightened out of its wits at the incendiary and treasonable language it had made use of (language which if any deluded wretch had attempted to put in execution, he would hang on the public gallows.) The *Sentinel* then tries to withdraw from its treason.—But this avails nothing. The word was spoken and cannot be taken back.

And just here we take occasion to give this notice: If any person shall put into *practice* what is *advised* in the *Sentinel,* he will die at the hand of the hangman so certain as the crime can be proved against him.

But this has led us off. We mean to say that the signs of war are more threatening now than they were in 1860-61. The Copperhead Democracy of the North do not expect to suffer or take part in the war.—They will be satisfied if they can involve the South in all the horrors of assassination and the torch for the purpose of proving their prediction, that these State governments could not stand. What would it be to them if a thousand homes in North Carolina were burned to the ground every night and one thousand people slaughtered? The Copperhead Democracy would simply smile and say "I told you so." But not theirs would be the suffering; that would be for the unfortunate victims South, whom they had deluded into war.

In view of all these things, and in view of the further fact that the rebels expect to drive every Republican from the State by making it too hot to hold them, we ask if Republicans will allow themselves to be seduced from their plain duty by the only insinuations and treacherous politeness of rebel emissaries?—*Standard.*

Grant in the West

[From the Leavenworth Conservative.]

Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Dent left Leavenworth at 8.30 yesterday on there way to the mountains. There were several hundred people at the depot to take another look at a sight which will probably never again be witnessed in this city. The locomotive was trimmed with flags and wreaths. When the train reached Tooganoxie it was evident that the people had heard the news. Wagons, horses, carriages, men women, and children—the entire population came out to greet the conquering heroes. The depot had been gracefully trimmed by Mr. Diddell, the station agent. As soon as the cars fired, the people gathered round the cars and called for "Grant," "Grant," until the General appeared. Amid great cheering he bowed his acknoledgments and retired. At Reno there was another large crowd and equal enthusiasm.

At 10.30 the train reached North Lawrence. Not less than three thousand persons, were present, with a band of music, cannons, flags, and all the insignia of an enthusiastic welcome. The cheering which greeted the train was perfectly deafening and it was continued until Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan made their appearance. There were repeated calls for a speech, but no speech was made. The people rushed in from all directions to shake hands with the victorious General, and nogreeting was ever more sincere and heartfelt.

At Williamsville, Perryville, and Medina the cars a brief delay. There were crowds of people, flags, cheers, and a joyous welcome. It was, in fact, a gala day all along the whole line of the Kansas Pacific railway. At Grantville there was a crowed which must have included the entire population of that vicinity. General Grant, was toled that the town was named for him. He thought the location a good one and that "there was room enough there to make a large town."

At Perryville there was a banner with the motto: "The ladies of Perryville welcome the next President;" but at Grantville the men, women, and children are for Grant and Colfax.

General Grant said he never rode through a finer country than the Kansas valley. He was surprised at the immense numbers of cattle and stock and their fine appearance.

The wheat and oats had been fully harvested. There were thousands of acres of potatoes and corn—from fourteen to sixteen feet high—hemp and Hungarian grass.

At Topeka there was another large crowd of expectant people. They had out the old gun which used to guard the city and fired a vigorous salute. The few minutes were consumed in cheers, handshaking, and greeting.

We were unable to go further with the train, but it was very evident that every town on the whole line of the road would extend a hearty welcome to our generals.

In travelling over the country General Grant has spread out before him a large map of all this new portion of the Union. He examines the counry, makes inquiries about everything which is new or which he does not understand, makes notes and corrections on his map, and hardly allows a moment to pass unimproved. He is a very pleasant companion, talking only when necessary, and always to the point. He wears spectacles when he reads, and had with him yesterday the New York and St. Louis dailies and Leavenworth *Conservative.* While all the other members of the party frequently indulged in cigars, it was noticeable that General Grant did not smoke at all. He told several good stories during the day, and seemed to enjoy the trip with genuine heartiness. General Sherman however, did most of the talking—he never stop—while Gineral Sheripan was full of life, fire, and fun. He runs over with merriment, and has vitality enough in him to supply a army corps.

☞ Why should not the young cling around and comfort the aged one, cheering their gloom with songs and happy smiles.

Gen. Rosecrans is in Chicago and washed his hands of the Democratic Convention. So does Gen. Sherman and every other fighting General.

SYNOPSIS

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Legislature of North Carolina.

Senate.

SATURDAY, July 25, 1868.

By Mr. Jones, of Wake, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mutual Home Insurance Company.

Bills of the following titles were introduced:

By Mr. Moore, of Carteret, a bill entitled "A bill to amend sections 2, 6 and 8, Chapter 120, Revised Code of N. C." Read first time.

By Mr. Welker, a bill to limit the liabilities of sheriffs. Read first time.

A bill to regulate capital executions.—Read first time.

The President announced the following gentlemen as the Senate branch of the committee to select a site for the Penitentiary;

1st	Congressional District,		Respass.
2nd	"	"	Eppes.
3d	"	"	Beeman.
4th	"	"	Burns.
5th	"	"	Winstead.
6th	"	"	Osborne.
7th	"	"	Blythe.

The report of the Committee on Internal Improvements, including a bill to authorize the Air Line Railroad Company in South Carolina, to construct and operate its road within the limits of the State, was taken up, and the report of the committee concurred in.

The bill passed its second reading.

A message was received from the House of Representatives concurring in a bill to extend the time for registering grants, mesne conveyance, powers of Attorney, deeds of sale, deeds of gift, deeds of trust, and marriage settlements.

House of Representatives.

SATURDAY, July 25, 1868.

Mr. Downing arose to a question of privilege, and reminded the House of the remarks submitted by him a few days since on the resolutions offered by Mr. Laflin, calling upon Gen. Grant for two regiments of troops. He voted for the resolutions, and remarked at the time that he had received a letter from his County from which he inferred that there was a plan of resistance on foot by the Conservatives. This inference was strengthened by the fact that he had otherwise heard that one or two of the old officers had declared their purpose not to surrender their offices. The letter referred to conveyed the information that a meeting had been called by the Conservatives, one of whom remarked to a countryman, "that all must come up, for they were going to put the Radicals down,"—He had been incorrectly reported as saying that the letter of his correspondent said "the Conservatives were going to call a meeting for the purpose of devising measures to resist the laws." [Mr. D. then read a letter signed by D. A. Covington, and addressed to Mr. Hodnett, of the House, branding the statements made in the reported remarks alluded to, as a slander upon the people of Union County.] Mr. Downing said a portion of the Conservatives of Union county were as bitter as Copperheads, and had endeavored to intimidate voters in the last election. In the town of Monroe there was but one Republican, and they had tried to prevent him from voting, and who, if he cast his vote at all, did so for the Conservative ticket through fear.

Received a message from the Senate, informing the House that the President of that body had ratified the resolution requesting the Board of Education to report a plan of organization for the free public schools, whereupon the Speaker signed the same, and ordered it to be sent to the Secretary of State.

CALENDAR.

The bill to extend the time of registering grants, mesne conveyances, deeds of trust, &c., was taken up on its third reading, adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for enrollment.

Mr. Bowman, by leave, introduced a bill in relation to the duties and powers of clerks of superior courts. Read first time and made the special order for 11 o'clock on Monday next.

Mr. Bowman, by leave introduced a bill concerning the government of counties. Laid over.

Mr. Hodgin moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking up Senate bill providing for filling of vacancies occurring in offices provided for in Article VII of the Constitution. Agreed to.

☞ The bill then passed its several readings and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Senate.

MONDAY, July 27.

Mr. Cook, on the part of the Committee on Enrollment, reported the following acts and resolutions correctly enrolled, whereupon they were duly ratified by the President:

An act providing for the filling of vacancies occurring in offices provided for in article 7th, of the Constitution of North Carolina.

An act to extend the time for registering grants, conveyances, powers of attorney, deeds of sale, deeds of gift, deeds of trust, and marriage settlements.

An act concerning inspectors of the city of Wilmington.

A resolution in favor of H. B. Guthrie, ex-sheriff of Orange county.

By Mr. Galloway, a resolution requesting members of Congress to exert their influence to secure an appropriation to improve the bar of the Cape Fear River.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, enclosing engrossed bill authorizing a medical college in the State of North Carolina to dissect dead bodies, asking concurrence. Also engrossed bill concurring in same.

The following bills, prepared by the Code Commissioners, were taken up, read second time, and referred to the Judiciary Committee,

A bill in relation to the powers and duties of Clerks of Superior Courts.

A bill concerning the government of Counties.

The Code of Civil Procedure.

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, July 27.

By leave, Mr. Bowman called up the bill prepared by the code commissioners,

in "relation to the powers and duties of clerks of Superior Courts."

The bill was read by sections.

Mr. Chandler moved to amend so that the time of the twelfth judicial circuit would commence as follows: Clay—on the 1st Mondays in March and August; and the other counties accordingly.

Messrs. Bowman and Justice, of Rutherford, opposed the amendment, when it was put to the House and lost.

Mr. Bowman moved to amend first section by striking out "a bond with sufficient sureties to be approved by them in a penalty of ten thousand dollars" and insert a bond with sufficient security as now required by law." Agreed to.

Mr. Bowman moved to strike out in section 7 the words "he shall be furnished with the requisite stationery and furniture for office use by the county commissioners, except as hereinafter provided."

The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Foster, by leave, introduced a bill to pay magistrates for services in civil cases. [Allows a fee of 50 cents for each warrant issued.]

After some further discussion, the bill was referred.

Senate.

TUESDAY, July 28, 1868.

Mr. Cook, on the part of the Committee on Enrollment, reported a resolution instructing the Board of Education to prepare and report a plan and code of laws for the organization, government, &c., of Public Free schools. Also, joint senate resolution in relation to printing rules. Whereupon they were duly ratified by the President.

Mr. Brogden on the part of the committee on finance to whom was referred a bill to make Bank bills a set-off, reported the bill back to the Senate with a recommendation that it do pass.

A joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate for a loan of $100,000 for ninety days was taken up.

Mr. Hayes introduced the following joint resolution which was adopted and sent to the House of Representatives:

Resolved, The House concurring, that one thousand copies of the General Acts relating to county-officers and their duties be printed for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting engrossed House bill to amend an act entitled "an act to provide for the qualifications of certain officers recently elected under the provisions of the Constitution of North-Carolina." The bill passed the 1st reading.

On motion the rules were suspended and the bill read the 2d time.

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, July 27th, 1868.

Mr. Bowman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill authorizing the issuing of marriage licenses, without recommendation.

Mr. Bowman moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of putting the bill on its third reading. Carried.

Mr. Bowman moved to insert at the end of section 1, after "Register of Deeds" the words "clerks of township;" also in section 2 after "Register of Deeds" the word "or clerks of townships."

TUESDAY, July 28.

By Mr. Stilley; a bill providing for the registration of voters in the State, and also cities, towns and incorporated villages. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate.

WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868.

Mr Cook, on the part of the committee on enrollment reported the following as correctly enrolled.

Whereupon they were ratified by the President.

An act in relation to marriage licenses.

Resolution in relation to filling vacancies in the 16th Senatorial District.

An act to amend an act to provide for the qualifications of certain officers recently elected under the provisions of the constitution of North Carolina.

A message transmitting a bill authorizing the State Treasurer to borrow money.

Read first time.

A resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate a loan was taken up and passed a second reading.

The following bills and resolutions were taken up, read a second time and disposed of as follows:

A bill to make bank bills a set off. Passed.

A bill to require replevy bonds on attachment cases. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

House of Representatives.

WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868.

Mr. Pou, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill authorizing District Judges to grant law licenses, with a substitute. Laid over.

A message was received from the Governor enclosing a communication from Ex-Governor Worth in relation to the executive mansion. Ordered to be printed, and laid upon the desks of members.

Mr. Bowman moved to suspend the rules in order to take up House bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow money to defray necessary State expenses. Agreed to.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 69; nays 12—was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Barnett moved to amend section 1 by striking out "Governor," and insert County Commissioners.

Upon that motion Mr. Estes asked for the yeas and nays, which was ordered.

The amendment was rejected. Yeas 32; nays 60.

Mr. Sinclair moved to strike out the words "organize and equip."

Mr. Justice of Rutherford, appealed to the House to vote down the amendment without discussion.

Mr. Seymour said the intention of the movers of the several amendments was to defeat the bill by mere parliamentary tactics.

Mr. Vest said that his constituents demanded a police force for the purpose of protection. In his county there was the Ku Klux, or some other organization, whose members were banned together for the purpose of resistance. They also had threatened death to Republicans, and were in the habit sometimes of turning horses and stock at night into the grain fields. The best preventative to peace was the necessary force at hand to suppress all riots and disorder.

Mr. Ingram followed in remarks showing the condition of affairs in the county of Anson. He had been warned by the colored people that his life was not safe. At the last Superior Court in Anson county there would have been bloodshed in the streets of Wadesboro, had not the Union men backed down in order to keep the peace. The delegate to the Constitutional Convention had been openly and grossly insulted. These insults and threats emanated from boys and young men, whose parents were in perfect sympathy with their action. He hoped the Governor would be empowered to organize and equip the police force.

Mr. Shaver made remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Downing said that Messrs. Sinclair and Shaver were in fortunate localities, but such was not the case with other members. The police would not be called into service in any county except when necessary:

Mr. Ashwort said the bill only provided to pay the police when in actual service. In his county no police was necessary. The Republicans and Union men there would manage the Ku Klux, and suppress any violent or riotous demonstration. He moved the previous question; but, by request, withdrew the motion, when

Mr. Durham moved to lay the bill upon the table, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The House refused to lay upon the table yeas 38; nays 60.

Mr. Hodnett spoke in severe terms of the bill, and considered it a direct change against the loyalty of the people of the State. He desired an opportunity to disprove the charge. He and others were "*prepared*" to do so, &c., &c., &c.,

Pending the discussion of the bill, the House adjourned.

Senate.

THURSDAY, July 30; 1868.

A bill in relation to the records of the late county courts; passed its third reading.

A joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to negotiate a loan, passed.

A bill making bank bills a set-off passed its third reading.

A bill for filling vacancies in county offices was read third time and laid on the table.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Laflin offered a substitute, making the per diem as follows: For the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, $9; members, $7; clerks, $8, and doorkeepers $7. Mileage 20 cents.

Mr, Harris of Wake, moved to lay the substitute on the table. Not agreed to.

Friday, July 31.

SENATE.—The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Barrow, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Charters be instructed to enquire whether any legislation is necessary to continue in force the laws for the support of the poor; and to report a bill or otherwise.

A Bill to amend an ordinance to aid the Wilmingston and Tarboro Railroad was taken up and disposed of.

A bill in relation to legal process. Passed.

A resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to report a bill providing that administrators, executors, &c., shall pay all claims pro rata except in special cases.

Friday, July 31.

HOUSE.—Mr. Seymour introduced the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, A statement has been made in this House upon the personal avouchment of Mr. Stevens, of Craven, that a certain member of the House, viz: Mr. Humphries, of Currituck, is under the ban of the Howard amendment. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to investigate the question of the disibility of the sitting member from Currituck.

Resolved further, That said Committee be instructed to investigate any case in which any sitting member is charged upon the personal avochment of any member of this House with being under the ban of said amendment.

Resolved further. That for the purpose of such investigation, the committee be authorized to send for witnesses and papers.

Mr Pou moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the resolutions. Carried.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Bowman moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of putting on its third reading the bill "in relation to the powers and duties of clerks of superior courts." Carried.

Mr. Seymour submitted some amendments prepared by the Code Commissioners, which were adopted.

Mr. Seymour moved to transpose the counties of Carteret and Wayne in the third Judicial District, and the counties of Johnson and Wake in the fourth. Agreed to.

Mr. Estes moved to amend the fourth Judicial Circuit, by making the term of the court for the county of Brunswich to commence the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in August and February; New Hanover 9th Monday after, etc.; Sampson, 11th Monday after, etc, and Duplin 13th Monday after, etc.. and Duplin 13th Monday after, etc, Agreed to.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, moved to amend by taking Catawba county from the 9th Judicial Circuit, and add it to the 10th thereby making the Court of Catawba to commence on the 10th Monday after the 2d Monday in April and September. [This amendment would make the term of Lincoln county commence on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March and September; Gaston on the 8th Monday after, etc.; Mecklenburg on the 7th Monday after, etc.; and Cabarras on the 9th Monday after, etc.]

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Pou called up his bill regulating the admission of attorneys to practice law. [This bill allows the Judges of the Superior courts to grant law licenses, after examination of applicants in open court, &c.]

Mr. Durham opposed the bill, as it would result in the granting of license to incompetent persons, and thereby lower the dignity of the legal profession.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, was not surprised that Mr. Durham opposed the bill, or any measure that proposed to confer power upon any but the old system. He believed the Superior Court Judges were better qualified to determine the fitness of applicants living in their several circuits, than were the Supreme Court Judges assembled at the Capitol. The old aristocratic system bore very heavily upon poor young men, desiring license to practice in the superior courts.—It subjected them to the expense of going to the Capitol to secure their licenses, which they were often not able to bear.—There was no danger that the legal profession would be clogged. Those men entertaining the views expressed by Mr. Durham should remember the remark once made by Daniel Webster, who, when asked if he did not think there were too many persons admitted to the practice of the law, replied.—"No there was plenty of room up stairs."—He felt satisfied that the Judges would not grant licenses to any one incompetent to receive it.

Receiving a message from the Senate refusing to concur with House resolutions fixing per diem and mileage.

Also, a resolution fixing the per diem and mileage as follows, and asking the concurrence of the House in the same: For the principal officers, $10 00; members, $6,00; clerks, $7,00; doorkeepers, $6,00; and mileage 20 cents going and returning.

Mr. Estes moved that the House do not concur. Carried.

Mr. Durham moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing that a committee of conferrence of the two Houses be raised on the subject of per diem and mileage. Carried.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill providing for the securing of teachers for the common schools. Referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Seymour introduced a bill providing that larceny shall be considered a misdemeanor. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

Saturday, August 5.

SENATE.—The hour of of special order having arrived, the code of civil process dure was taken up and read 3d time.

Mr. Osborne moved to amend by striking out section 8, and substituting as follows:

Section 8, To what actions these enactments are applicable.

The following enactments are applicable to 1st, all civil actions which, at the approval of the Government of the United States of the Constitution, adopted by the Convention of this State, on the 16th of March, 1868, were pending in any county court, superior court of law, or court of equity, which were not founded on contract as far as they be according to the stage of progress of the action, and having regard to its subject and to its form; and 2d, all civil action which shall be commenced after the ratification. All actions which shall be commenced after the ratification of this act, not founded on a contract made prior to the ratification. All actions commenced prior to the ratification of this act, or which shall hereafter be commenced for causes of action embraced within the provision of an ordinance entitled "an ordinance respecting the jurisdiction of the courts of this State, ratified the 14th day of March, 1868, shall be governed in respect to the practice and procedure therein by the provisions of that ordinance, and by the existing laws as far as they may be." All actions commenced prior to the ratification of this act, and not embraced in the ordinance above mentioned, shall be governed in respect to the practice and procedure therein, and up to and including the judgment by the laws existing prior to the ratification of this act as near as may be, and subsequent to a judgment shall be governed by the enactment of this act. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Osborne offered the following amendment to section 72, add at the end of section:

"Whenever any person shall be allowed to sue as a pauper, no officer shall require of him any fee, and he shall neither pay nor receive costs in any case."

To amend section 73 by adding: "It shall be dated on the day of its issue."

To amend section 73 by inserting after the word "shall," in the first line, the words "note on it the day of its delivery to him."

Amend section 110 to read thus:

"The said judgments, on the issues of facts, shall be finale to any party within 10 days after notice of such judgment.—May pray an appeal to the supreme court of the State from such judgment upon any matter of law, or legal inference therein, and the regulations provided in title 14; but executions shall not be superseded until the undertakings required by sections 299, 300, 301 and 303 shall have been given as required."

Amend section 139 by striking out the word "execution" in subdivision 2, line 1, and substituting the word "judgment."

Also, by adding at the end of subdivision 4 the words "and also of all judgments rendered in other courts, and authorized by law, to be entered upon his judgment docket."

The amendments were adopted.

The bill as amended, passed its third and final reading.

A bill concerning the government of Counties was taken up, and read the third time.

Section 15, page 12, was amended by striking out $2 and insert $3. And, as amended, passed its third reading by the following vote:

Mr. Osborne, on the part of the joint committee on per diem and mileage, reported as follows:

Per diem of the President of the Senate and Speakers of the House, $10.00
Members, 7.00
Clerks of both Houses, 7.00
Doorkeepers, 6.00
Mileage 20 cents.

On the adoption of this report, the yeas and nays were demanded. The call was sustained. The report was adopted.

A bill to amend section 2, 6 and 8, chapter 120, Revised Code of North Carolina. Passed.

A bill to empower the County Commissioners to draw jurors for the Superior Courts. Passed.

A bill in relation to County Trustees. second reading.

A message concurring in the report of the Committee on per diem and mileage.

A message transmitting a bill to regulate the admission of attorneys to practice law in the several courts of North Carolina. Read first time.

In the Senate, proceedings of Friday, July 31, there appeared a clause in the remarks of the Senator from Pitt, Mr. Rich, which read thus: "There is a charity which *fanneth* itself." It should have read, "There is a charity which *vaunteth not* itself."

SATURDAY, August 1, 1868.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Estes, the rules were suspended and the resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow $100,000 was taken up.

The resolution passed its second reading. Yeas 67; nays 7.

The bill providing for a State police, was made the special order on Monday next, at 11 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Ashworth.

By Mr. Justice of Rutherford: A resolution to repeal part of section 39, chapter 102, of Revised Code, Laid over.

By Mr. Ashworth; A resolution to protect administrators and guardians.—Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Reynolds: A bill to repeal sec. 5, chapter 17, of Revised Code.—Same reference.

By Mr. Pou: a bill to make indictable persons using language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. Same reference.

Mr. Bowman, from the committee on education, reported that the committee had had a conference with Rev. Henry Hardie, in reference to the publication of his proposed book, entitled "Land of Liberty and Plenty;" and after a careful examination of said work, the committee unanimously recommend the passage of a resolution, providing that the sum of $1500 be appropriated for the purchase 500 copies of the book for general information.

Mr. Sinclair introduced a bill in reference to the public roads and the public works, and to prevent crimes. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Downing from the committee of conference on per diem and mileage, made a report, recommending the following scale: For the principal officers, $10; members, $7; clerks, $7; doorkeepers, $6; mileage, 20 cents, going and returning.

The report was adopted, and the Senate was ordered to be so notified.

Received a message from the Senate informing the House of the concurrence by that body in the report of the joint committee on per diem and mileage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WESTERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.—This body will meet with the Church at Mount Vernon in this County, on Thursday before the 4th Sabbath in September.

THE GREEN RIVER ASSOCIATION.—This Association will convene on Friday before the 1st Lord's day in October, with the Church at Shiloh, in this County.

SHEET MUSIC.—A nice lot just received and for sale by J. A. MILLER & CO.

THERE will be a Meeting of Abraham Lincoln Council, U. L. A., at Rutherfordton on the 2d Saturday in August. A full attendance is requested.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

25-tf.

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

BACON	18@25
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BUTTER	15@20
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CHEESE	25@33
COFFEE	33
CORN	90@100
COTTON	15@18
" CLOTH	16½@25
" YARN	240
EGGS	10
FLOUR, per sack	$7
FODDER, per cwt	80@100
FEATHERS	30@40
FLAX CLOTH	25@40
HIDES, dry	15@16½
IRON	6@8
JANES, wool	40@75
LARD	18@25
MEAL per bu	120
NAILS	10
PEAS	100
POTATOES, Irish	50
" sweet, none in market,	
RAGS	3
RICE	16½@20
ROCK ISLAND CASIMERE	75@175
ROPE	25@35
SALT per sack $5.00	per lb 3
SUGAR	16½@25
SPTS TURPENTINE, per gal	2 00
TALLOW	15
TEA, per lb	$2 00@$2 50
WHEAT	1 50@200

Number of Pounds to a Bushel,

Of Wheat	60	Pounds
Of Shelled Corn	56	do
Of Corn on the Cob	70	do
Of Rye	56	do
Of Oats	36	do
Of Barley	40	do
Of Potatoes	60	do
Of Bran	20	do
Of Clover Seed	60	do
Of Timothy Seed	45	do
Of Flax Seed	45	do
Of Hemp Seed	44	do
Of Buckwheat	52	do
Of Blue Grass	54	do
Of Castor Bean	46	do
Of Dried Peaches	33	do
Of Dried Apples	24	do
Of Onions	57	do
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New Advertisements.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber on Tuesday night, 4th inst., a dark Bay Mare Mule, a good size, No marks recollected. I will give the above reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the mule and evidence sufficient to convict the thief, or Ten Dollars for the Mule delivered to me, or information which will lead to its recovery. Address

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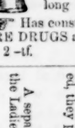

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POETS CORNER,

Wayfarers.

The way is long, my darling,
The road is rough and steep,
And fast across the evening sky,
I see the shadows sweep;
But O, my love! my darling,
No ills to us can come—
No terror turn us from the path,
For we are going home!

Our feet are tired, my darling,
So tired the tender feet,
But think when we are there at last,
How sweet the rest—how sweet!
For lo! the lamps are lighted,
And yonder shining dome;
Before us gleaming like a star,
Shall guide our footsteps home.

We've lost the flowers we gathered
So early in the morn,
And on we go with empty hands,
And garments soiled and torn;
But O! the dear All Father
Will out to meet us come,
And fairer flowers and whiter robes
There wait on us at home.

Art cold, my love, and famished!—
Art faint and sore athirst?
Be patient yet a little while,
Be joyous as at first;
For oh! the sun sets never
Within that land of bloom,
And thou shalt eat the bread of life,
And drink life's wine at home.

The wind blows cold, my darling,
Adown the mountain steep,
And fast across the evening sky
The darkling shadows creep.
But oh! my love, press onward,
Whatever troubles come;
For in the way the Father set,
We, too, are going home.

A Psalm of Love.

BY A LONG DISCARDED FELLOW.

Tell me not—you can't deceive me—
"Love is but an empty dream?"
You had better far believe me:
Women are not what they seem.

Love is real! Love is earnest!
Spooneyism's not the p'an—
"Pup thou art to pup returnest,"
Was not spoken of a *man*.

O'er the flirt's broad field of battle,
In the oft-tried flight of love,
Be not like a baby's rattle;
Be an *eagle* for your dove.

Trust no female howe'er pleasant;
Let the spooney heed her vows;
Hug—kiss—it the living present!
Never minding future rows.

Lives of flirts do all remind us
We can have a fir-t-rate time;
Or, rejected, leave behind us—
(Here I cannot make a rhyme.)

Something, that some poor green devil,
Pitching in where we have tried—
Some poor fool whose head's not level—
Seeing, takes her for his bride.

Let us then go in for lying
With a heart for any fate;
And while for answer we are dying,
Make it *pay* if we must wait.

Yesterday.

What makes the king unhappy?
His queen is young and fair,
His children climb around him,
With waving yellow hair.

His realm is broad and peaceful,
He fears no foreign foe,
And health to his viens comes leaping;
In all the winds that blow.

What makes the king unhappy?
Alas! a little thing,
That money cannot purchase,
Or fleets and armies bring.

And yesterday he had it,
With yesterday it went,
And yesterday it perished,
With all the king's content.

For this he sits lamenting,
And sighs! "alack! alack!
I'd give one half my kingdom
Could yesterday come back!"

HUMOROUS.

How that Calf Got Through the Augur hole.

The proprietor of a tanyard adjacent to a certain town in Virginia, concluded to build a stand, or store, on one of the main streets, for the purpose of vending his leather, buying raw hides and the like. After completing his building, he began to consider what kind of a sign it would be best to put for the purpose of attracting attention to his new esatblishment; and for days and weeks he was sorely puzzled on the subject. Several devices were adopted, and, on further consideration, rejected. At last a happy idea struck him. He bored an augur hole through the door post and stuck a calf's tail into it, with the bushy end flaunting out.

After a while, he noticed a grave looking personage standing near the door, with spectacles on, gazing intently on the sign. And there he continued to stand gazing and gazing until the curiosity of the tanner was greatly excited in turn. He stepped out and addressed the individual:

"Good morning," said he.

"Morning," said the other, without moving his eyes from the sign.

"You want to buy leather?" said the store-keeper.

"No."

"Do you wish to sell hides?"

"No."

"Are you a farmer?"

"No."

"Are you a merchant?"

"No."

"Are you a lawyer?"

"No."

"Are you a doctor?"

"No"

"What the d——l are you, then?"

"I'm a philosopher. I have been standing here for an hour, trying to see if I could ascertain how that calf got through that augur-hole, and I can't make it out to save myself!"

If the storm of adversity whistles around you, whistle as bravely yourself, perhaps the two whistles may make melody.

The Three Jolly Husbands.

Three jolly husbands, out in the country, by the names of Tim Waston, Joe Brown, and Bill Walker: sat one evening drinking at a village tavern, until, being pretty well corned they agreed that each one on returning home should do the first thing that his wife told him, in default of which he should next morning pay the the bills. They then separated for the night, engaging to meet again the next morning and give an honest account of the proceedings at home as far as they related to the bill.

The next morning Walker and Brown were early at their posts; but it was some time before Waston made his appearance. Walker began first.

"When I entered my house the candle was out, and the fire gave a glimmering light I came near walking accidentally into a pot of batter that the pan cakes were to be made of next morning. My wife, who was dreadfully out of humor of siting up so late, said to me sarcastically:—*Bill do put your foot in the batter!*"

Just as you say, Maggy,' said I, and without the least hesitation, I put my foot in the Pot of batter and then went to bed."

Next Joe Brown told his story.

"My wife had already retired in our usual sleeping room, which adjoins the kitchen and the door of which was ajar not being a le to navigate perfectly upon know I made a dreadful clattering among the Household furniture, and my wife in no pleasant tone bawled out—

"'*Do break the porrige jot Joe.!*'

"No sooner said than done. I seized hold of the bail of the pot, and striking it against the chimney jam broke it in a hundred pieces, After this exploit I retired to rest and got a curtain lecture for my pains.

It was now Tim Wastons, turn to give an account of himself, which he did with a very ong face, as follows;

"My wife gave me the most unlucky command in the world; for I was blundering up stairs in the dark, when she cried out—

"'*Do break your neck, do Tim!*'

"I'll be cursed if I do, Kate,' said I, as I gathered myself up, 'I'll sooner pay the bill, And so landlord here's the cash for you; and this is the last time I'll ever risk five dollars on the command of my wife."

Dix to Seymour—"I have troops enough to take care of the mob, and you too."

In a speech delivered at Indianapolis in August, in 1860, Frank Blair "stigmatized the democrats as hell-hounds.

At the Democratic ratification, in Richmond. Vance declared that "What the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair." Of course.

The Douglas democrats think it wonderfully strange that their standard bearer should be the same Frank Blair who denounced them in such unmeasured term in the speeches which he made in Indiana during the campaign of 1860, when he branded the Democracy as a "vile, miserable party," and abused Douglas and Hendricks so fiercely that Voorhees called him (Blair) the prince of blackguards."

—At one of the hotels in Selma, Ala., the landlord said to a boarder: "See here, Mr. Baker, the chambermaid found a hair-pin in your bed this morning."—"Well," replied John, "I found a long hair in the butter this morning, but it did not prove there was a female in it."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Town Ordinances.

1. Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Rutherfordton, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That a tax be, and the same is hereby laid of 15 cents on each One Hundred Dollars worth of real taxable property within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, according to the assessment of 1868.
2. Be it further ordained That all persons liable to pay tax within the corporation be required to deliver to the Town Mayor on or before the 15th day of May, 1868, a list of all real taxable property for which they may be liable.—Any person failing to render such list shall be liable to a double tax, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.
3. Be it further ordained, That all the male citizens within the incorporate limits of said Town, liable by law to work on public roads, be and they are hereby required to work on the public streets and roads in the corporate limits of said Town six days in the year or forfeit to the Mayor fifty cents for each day they fail. Provided, That in the discretion of the Mayor such service may be rendered by substitute.
4. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor shall have power to divide the hands liable to work the streets and roads into companies, and order them to work on the streets or roads at any time or place he may deem necessary.—Provided, That he cannot require them to work more than six days in the year.
5. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal, on the side walks of the streets of the Town shall forfeit and pay a fine of One Dollar for the first and Two Dollars for each additional offence, to be collected and expended as other taxes for improvement of the Town.
6. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Twenty-Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on all retailers of Spirituous Liquors in quantities less than five gallons, Provided the sale of liquors by regular Physicians, strictly for medicinal purposes, shall be excepted from the operation of this ordinance.
7. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be laid upon all itinerant persons not residents of said county, who shall offer for sale any Goods, Wares or Merchandise within the limits of said Town.
8. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Ten Dollars be imposed for the exhibition of Equestrian and Menagerie performances, and a tax of Five Dollars is imposed upon all Shows generally known as Side-Shows, Slight-of-Hand, Magic Lanterns, or other exhibitions for pay, for each day or night shown or exhibited within the corporation.
9. Be it further ordained, That a fine of One Dollar be and is hereby imposed on all persons who shall discharge fire arms of any kind within the incorporation, except that portion of said incorporation lying east of the branch, east of said Town.

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Greenville Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
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